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OF  
AN EAGLE  
FLYING  
OVER A MAP  
WITH THE WORDS  
**PHILATELY.**

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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
NEW ZEALAND—By C. Gilles,	205
OUR ENGLISH LETTER—By Edward J. Nankivell,	211
THE CHINESE STAMPS SURCHARGED "B. R. A."	212
PHILATELIC LIMERICKS—By Cornelius Wrinkle,	214
THE SPELLING OF CHINESE PROPER NAMES—By C. A. Howes	215
PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT MULHAUSEN (ALSACE)—By F. E. Wilson,	219
THE AMERICAN COLLECTORS COMPANY,	225
NOTES,	228
CHRONICLE,	231
THE COLLECTORS CLUB,	240
STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY,	240

# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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JOHN N. LUFF, Editor.

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## New Zealand.

THE HALF-PENNY "PICTORIAL" AND PENNY "UNIVERSAL"  
ISSUES OF 1900-1902.

BEING A DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY OF THE VARIOUS PAPERS, PERFORATIONS  
AND WATERMARKS DURING THAT PERIOD.

BY C. GILLES.

(From *The Australian Philatelist* )

From time to time articles bearing upon the above subject have appeared in most of the journals devoted to philately, but they have been so scattered and spread through so many numbers that collectors seem to find some difficulty in distinguishing these interesting varieties, and it is my purpose, accordingly to endeavor by explaining the details and differences of and between the various emissions to help the average collector avoid the pitfalls into which he is likely to stumble.

The matter hereof is, of necessity, not altogether original, but I am able, through the courtesy of the Secretary of the New Zealand G. P. O., to add some fresh particulars, which help to throw more light upon the subject.

In the first instance, I would point out that the many papers which were brought into use in so short a space of time came to be so used—not, as it would appear many are under the impression, owing to the indifference of the authorities—but in reality because the Government was endeavoring to obtain a paper which would better come up to the standard which they considered requisite.

The paper supplied by Waterlow and Sons not being deemed satisfactory, a supply was obtained from the Basted Mills, but this in turn (why, I have been unable to ascertain) gave way to that manufactured by Messrs. Cowan & Co., the cause of the first supplies of this latter consignment coming on unwatermarked paper being that the Government printer was pressed for material and could not wait until the "bits" for impressing the watermark could be prepared and set up.

I must not omit some reference to the so-called "ribbed" papers. As a matter of fact this "ribbing," if I may term it such for want of a more suitable expression, is unintentional, and undoubtedly arises owing to the wires of the frame upon which the pulp is stretched during the course of impressing the watermark leaving their impression upon any sheets which have been placed thereon in an unusually damp state. When the gum is subsequently applied to the stamps all traces of this "ribbing" disappear.

Before dismissing the subject of the various papers used I will endeavor to explain how they may be distinguished.

The paper first used was that known as "Waterlow," and although the watermark is, whilst generally indistinct, similar to that on the subsequent "Basted" paper—*i.e.*, double lined—still this variety when unused can easily be picked out, inasmuch as it is a good deal thicker and softer than the "Basted" or any of the other succeeding papers. Moreover the gum is either dull or gritty—often flaky—in appearance, and the paper decidedly opaque.

Next came that from the Basted Mills. This, whilst thinner in texture, is a tough semi-transparent paper, and rough to the touch. The gum is also clearer and whiter, and if the stamp be held up to the light face outwards the color shows through much more brightly than in the case of the former variety.

I have seen it stated elsewhere that these two papers are easily distinguishable, inasmuch as the watermark in the former (Waterlow) is N. Z. *over* a star, whilst in the latter (Basted) the N. Z. is *under* the star. This test is, however, unreliable, as I have the latter with the watermark either way.

Following upon this came the first lot of paper supplied by Cowan & Co., and which was unwatermarked. This paper is also thin and tough, but more opaque than the Basted variety.

Finally—at least—let us hope so—came the Cowan watermarked paper, differing from the previous "Waterlow" and "Basted," more especially in that the watermark is a single lined one and stands out very distinctly. The marginal letters, NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE, in all three varieties of paper, are, however, double lined, and in that respect the watermarks are similar.

With regard to the seeming complexity in the varieties of perforation, the real explanation is that the Government printer as a matter of urgency, used the two machines, guaging respectively 11 and 14, simultaneously, in order to expedite the supply.

The varieties of double compound perfs which are to be found, may, perhaps, be accounted for by the suggestion that many sheets which were found—whilst experimenting with the new machine guaging 14—to be badly centred, were re-perforated by means of the machine guaging 11, this machine, owing to its smaller size, being more easily handled.

This system of re-perforation, is also most probably the reason of certain varieties which, as referred to at a later part of my paper, I have termed errors. In reality they are freaks, or "accidents of perforation," as their existence apparently depends solely upon the circumstances that a few odd sheets escaped perforation either on one or all sides, and being subsequently discovered, the missing perforations were supplied by the 11 machine. In support of this argument I think it will be generally admitted that the Government Printer would hardly be likely to go to the trouble of specially perforating one sheet of any particular variety "just for the fun of the thing."

[As a matter of exactitude, there are really three machines in the Government Printing Office at Wellington, two guaging 11 and (the new) one guaging 14.]

It may not be considered out of place for me to draw attention here to the fact that the ½d and 2d Queen's Head re-issue of 1900 were printed upon Waterlow paper.

In order to avoid any possible confusion, I propose to deal with the two denominations separately, starting with the ½d value, and which I have subdivided into the following groups:—

I.

½d green ("Pictorial")

A. *Perf. 11.*

PAPER—"Waterlow"

WMK.—Double-lined N.Z. over star

GUM—Bright (thick) to Dull (thin)

DATE OF ISSUE—10th March, 1900

This stamp, the shades of which vary from apple green to yellow and deep green, succeeded the London printed ½d pictorial. The plate was prepared in London by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, who also struck off the first printing in purple there. All the subsequent printings in green were the work of the Government printer at Wellington, to whom Messrs. Waterlow & Sons had forwarded the plates of all the "Pictorial" series.

B. *Perf. 14*

14 x 11

11 x 14

PAPER—"Waterlow"

WMK.—As before.

GUM—Yellowish to white and gritty

DATE OF ISSUE—November, 1901

This, with the 1d Waterlow, was the first time the new machine guaging 14 was brought into use.

These varieties were also the first of the "compound," and are by far the commoner.

C. *Perf. 14*

14 x 11

11 x 14

11

PAPER—"Basted"

WMK.—As before (or inverted)

GUM—Bright to clear

DATE OF ISSUE—December, 1901

Of this issue attention must be drawn to the variety perf. 11, which must be quite the rarest of all the recent ½d and 1d varieties, as only one sheet appears to have been so perforated. I regard this, however, as an error of perforation.

D. *Perf. 14*

11

PAPER—"Cowan" (1)

WMK.—None

GUM—White to dull

DATE OF ISSUE—January, 1902

As the paper from which this variety was printed was only used as a stop gap this stamp will probably become as scarce as the previous compound varieties. The second variety of perf. on this paper is again an error.

E. *Perf. 14*

14 x 11

11 x 14

PAPER—"Cowan" (2)

WMK.—Single-lined N.Z. over star

GUM—White and shiny

DATE OF ISSUE—May, 1902

The two latter varieties of perf. may also, I think come under the heading of errors, as I gather that at the most there were only a couple of sheets of each so perforated.

## II.

1d carmine ("Universal")

## A. Perf. 12½—16 (London Print)

PAPER—"Waterlow"

WMK.—None

GUM—White

DATE OF ISSUE—1st January, 1901

This stamp was engraved by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, who printed a supply of two millions, which they forwarded to the colony together with the plates. There is little difficulty in distinguishing this printing from any of the locals (perf. 14) for not only are the perforations clean cut, but the color is in a deeper shade, somewhat approaching lake.

## B. Perf. 11

PAPER—"Waterlow"

WMK.—Double lined N.Z. over a star

GUM—Bright (thick) to Dull (thin)

DATE OF ISSUE—10th March, 1900

This was the first stamp locally printed, and varies greatly in shade—from pink, scarlet, rose and carmine to dull red brown.

The dull gum was applied to the last printings only of the ½d and 1d.

## C. Perf. 14

PAPER—"Waterlow"

WMK.—As before

GUM—Yellowish to white and gritty

DATE OF ISSUE—November, 1901

Although the ½d Waterlow exists in the two compound perfs. it is to be noted that the 1d Waterlow does not.

## D. Perf. 14

14 x 11

11 x 14

11

PAPER—"Basted"

WMK.—As before

GUM—Bright to clear

DATE OF ISSUE—December, 1901

These are the only compounds of the 1d to be found (other than the errors elsewhere chronicled). Of the variety perf. 11 I believe there were only one or two sheets, and this I also list amongst the errors.

## E. Perf. 14

PAPER—"Cowan" (1)

14 x 11

GUM—White to dull

WMK.—None

DATE OF ISSUE—January, 1902

The second variety here is again an error. So far as I know, only one sheet was ever found.

## F. Perf. 14

14 x 11

11 x 14

PAPER—"Cowan" (2)

WMK.—Single-lined N.Z. over a star

GUM—White and shiny

DATE OF ISSUE—May, 1902

Here, again, we may put down the above compound varieties as errors. Probably two or three sheets of each exist (*to date hereof*.)

#### SYNOPSIS.

For convenience of reference I append a summary of above papers and perforations, adding to the latter such of the minor varieties known to exist as I consider worthy of mention.

The papers may be divided into four groups, viz.:—

- “WATERLOW”—Thick, soft and opaque paper. Watermark double lined N.Z. over star: generally indistinct.
- “BASTED MILLS”—Thin semi-transparent paper. Watermark double lined N.Z. over star: sometimes indistinct or inverted.
- “COWAN” (1)—Thin tough paper, slightly opaque. Unwatermarked.
- “COWAN” (2)—Thin roughish paper. Watermark single-lined N.Z. over star, and generally very distinct.

Of these the perforations are as follows:

#### WATERLOW.

$\frac{3}{2}d$ Perf. 11	1d Perf. 14 to 16 (London)
14	14
14 x 11	11
11 x 14	14
Variety (a) <i>Perf. 11 x Imperf.</i>	

#### BASTED.

$\frac{3}{2}d$ Perf. 14	1d Perf. 14
14 x 11	14 x 11
11 x 14	11 x 14
11 (error)	11 (error)
Variety (a) <i>Variety Imperf. 14 x 0</i>	

#### COWAN (1).

$\frac{3}{2}d$ Perf. 14	1d Perf. 14
11 (error).	1d Perf. 14 x 11 (error)

#### COWAN (2)—Current.

$\frac{3}{2}d$ Perf. 14	1d Perf. 14
14 x 11 (error)	14 x 11 (error)
11 x 14 (error)	11 x 14 (error)
Variety 1d horizontally <i>Imperf. x 14.</i>	

#### ADDENDA.

Since the appearance in the last number of the *Australian Philatelist* of my article on the above stamps, Mr. A. T. Bate, of Wellington, has kindly written pointing out some omissions, which I am glad to now add.

In the first instance I should have stated, only for the fact having quite escaped my memory, that new plates were prepared for the  $\frac{3}{2}d$  and 1d values; for the former in order to fit the new *Hoe* printing machine which was introduced when the “Pictorials” were first printed locally; for the latter when the booklets were issued (in Sept. 1902) as it then became necessary to engrave a plate containing six stamps, since it would have been impossible to bind portions of the ordinary sheets up in such form, owing to their lacking the necessary margins.

These latter, so far as I am aware, are identical in all particulars with those printed in the ordinary sheets of 240 stamps, excepting that each of the six stamps is imperforated vertically on the outer side and the bottom row horizontally also; in other words, no stamp of the six is perforated on all four sides.

Mr. Bate also informs me that it is possible to obtain most varieties of the current issue—Cowan (2)—with both dull and bright gums.

Messrs. Wilcox, Smith & Co. have also favored me with a communication on the same subject, forwarding used copies of three varieties, the existence of which is new to me. They are Waterlow 1d perf. 14 x 11, and Cowan (1)  $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d perf. 11 x 14. I am, for my part, however, inclined to believe that no *whole* sheets of these three varieties existed, but that they are specimens from marginal rows, which had been subsequently reperforated, owing to their being off centre. I have amongst my own lot a pair of Waterlow 1d perforated 14 and reperforated 11 horizontally, undoubtedly for this reason, which tends to confirm my views hereon. Moreover, no *unused* copies of any of these additional varieties have ever been produced so far, from which it may be assumed that collectors on the look out for combinations of perforations did not consider such as worth holding or chronicling. However, I am inserting their existence for what it may be worth.

I take this opportunity likewise of acknowledging my indebtedness to Mr. Fletcher, of Auckland, who has from time to time furnished me with information hereon as well as forwarding specimens of many of the various varieties (since the publication, imperforated).

Since the publication of my article Mr. Fletcher has been kind enough also to forward for my inspection his collection of double perforations of these two values, and—although I purposely omitted such varieties from my list—on studying them closely I find that there are several items which call for mention herein. The marginal rows of several sheets of both values had been perforated doubly, and, in some instances, trebly, with both or either machines, one sheet of the 1d having even been replaced entirely in the machine guaging 11, owing to the then existing perforations being off centre, the result being verily a jumble, as all sorts of combinations of 11 and 14 could be picked out in various parts of the sheet. Further, there was a strip of Basted 1d perf. 14, but with the left hand margin imperforated.

To my own list we therefore have the following:—

ADDENDA.

WATERLOW.

1d perf. 14 x 11.  
" 14 x imperf.

BASTED.

1d perf. 14, on three sides only. 1d booklet, perf. 14, on 2 or 3 sides only.

COWAN (1).

$\frac{1}{2}$ d perf. 11 x 14.  
1d perf. 11 x 14.

COWAN (2).



## Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 11, July, 1903.

The philatelic sensation of the hour is the arrest and trial of several prisoners on the charge of being concerned in the illicit disposal of what are known as English Official stamps. Amongst the prisoners now undergoing their trial are Mr. A. B. Creeke, a well known member of the London Philatelic Society and co author with the late Mr Hastings Wright of the Society's well known *mugnum opus* on the stamps of this country, and a chief clerk in Somerset House stamp issuing department. Whilst the case is under consideration the less said the better.

Up to date, however, I may say that evidence has been tendered before the magistrate of the hawking about of Official stamps for sale to dealers. At first the lots offered were small, and such as raised no suspicion of anything wrong. Later on the number of stamps increased till even sheets were offered, then dealers grew suspicious that all was not right, and one dealer sent a messenger to Somerset House saying that he had been offered supplies of "Officials" and asking if he were at liberty to deal in them. This woke up the authorities at Somerset House. Detectives were set to work, with the ultimate result that serious leakages were discovered and, after much trouble, the suspected parties have now been placed on trial.

The trial has aroused the greatest interest in stamp circles because of the inclusion of a prominent member of the Philatelic Society of London in the batch of prisoners, and because of the raising of the whole question as to the wisdom, not to say the risk which a dealer runs in dealing in stamps the sale of which to the public is strictly prohibited. But one thing is clear so far, and that is that the dealers come out of the business with very clean hands, indeed it must be acknowledged that they have done a great deal to help Somerset House in tracing the serious leakage that has been going on for several weeks to the confusion of the authorities.

I was present in Court the day that Mr. C. J. Phillips stepped into the witness box, and I must congratulate our friend on the clear, unhesitating, ready way in which he gave his evidence. It takes a lot to upset C. J. P's apple cart. Indeed the dealers one and all gave their evidence without hesitation, and with the convincing assurance that whatever others may have done they had nothing to confess and nothing to conceal.

Enormous sums have been paid for even current Officials, and when all the uproar is over it will be a philatelic question of some moment as to what is to be the future status of the "Official," especially the unused "Official." Everything goes to show that *unused* will not again be priced, and that it will be unsafe to deal in them, and some go so far as to say it will be somewhat unsafe to show them in collections.

One amusing incident may be related. An artist came and sat next to me to get a good view of the "chief clerk" prisoner. That worthy, however, soon twigged what was being done, and at once covered his whole profile with a good handy sized paw and kept it covered all the time. The artist was dished of his portrait.

## The Chinese Stamps Surcharged "B. R. A."

From *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*.

We have obtained, from an officer who was in a position to know the real facts of the case, the history of the issue of the "B. R. A." stamps, and the details given below seem to show that they were issued under British authority, and that this issue was not only justified but necessary under the circumstances obtaining at the time.

When the Allies occupied Chihli, after the suppression of the Boxer rising in 1900, the Peking Shanaikwan Railway was divided up between the English, Japanese, Germans, and Russians. In January, 1901, the Russians handed over their length to the Germans, and at the end of the following month the whole line was handed over to the British. As regards internal administration and civil traffic the British were unfettered; but in order to secure the convenience of the troops of all the Allies being equally met, it was laid down that the directorate of the line to look after the interests of the military traffic was to consist of a board of three, a British Director and two Deputy-Directors, one of whom was to be a German officer and one a Japanese. The Allies then had some one hundred thousand men in Chihli.

As the railway was being worked by the British, all the military posts of defence at the thirty odd stations on the line were occupied by British troops, and, to facilitate the quick delivery of their letters, the postal superintendent of that force asked for a sorting van to be attached to the trains, to enable letters to be sorted and delivered en route. In reply it was pointed out that no concession could be given to the British which was not also given to all the other forces, seven in number, who also had troops scattered all along the line, and that as the service was then restricted to one train a day, such a concession would result in a great part of the trains consisting of mail vans. But to meet the general convenience the railway authorities stated that, if the British postal authorities would receive and deliver the letters of all nationalities posted at stations or in a box attached to the van, thus making the service international, one van could be placed at their disposal. This was finally agreed to, and the travelling post office brought into force from the 26th April 1901.

All the Allies were then enabled to post letters in the train, the British using 'C. E. F.' stamps, and the other nations their own stamps. French, German, etc., as the case might be. This travelling post office was in addition to the ordinary mail service, under which the letters of each nationality were sorted in the local offices and conveyed in closed bags in charge of their own officials.

At the smaller intermediate stations it was considered that the travelling post office would not be overburdened, but to prevent it being flooded at those places where the troops were chiefly concentrated, it was decided to charge a late letter fee, and this postal fee was levied at PEKING, TIENTSIN, TONGKU, TONSHAN, and SHANHAIKWAN. As the stamps of no one nationality could be used for this purpose, the 'B R A' stamp was issued, and for convenience the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent Chinese stamp was employed, surcharged 'B. R. A., Five Cents.'

## B.R.A.

5

Five Cents.

"The travelling post office was therefore used in this way. At intermediate stations all letters, whatever their destination, whether in China or beyond seas to Europe, etc., could be posted, with the stamp of any nationality, in the letter box attached to the van, and the letter was handed over by the British officials, who were working the service, for delivery or further despatch to the nearest post office of the nationality concerned. At the five stations named above, all letter had, in addition, to have affixed to them a 'B. R. A.' stamp.

"As the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent was surcharged 5 cents, a special procedure had to be adopted to prevent forgeries being used. This special procedure consisted in the 'B. R. A.' stamp being affixed to the letter by the selling official, post-marked at once by him, and the letter put in the letter-box in the presence of the sender.

"All genuine 'B. R. A.' stamps bear a circular postmark, in purple ink, inscribed 'RAILWAY POST OFFICE' above, and with name—Peking, Tientsin, Tongku, Tanshan, or Shanhakwan—below. In some cases the 'B. R. A.' stamp has also a portion of the British postmark on it, but more often not, while the offices of the other forces usually added their postmark to the stamp when the letters came into their hands.

"After a short time it was found that the number of letters posted in the train was comparatively small, and the 'B. R. A.' stamp was tentatively withdrawn on the 25th May, 1901, and the travelling post office made free at all stations. All the unused 'B. R. A.' stamps were subsequently withdrawn and *burnt*. There are no genuine copies without the purple cancellation mentioned above.

"Some two thousand were used in all, and the surcharge exists in two colors. It was first in *black*, and then, as a further safeguard against fraud the color was altered to *green*."

[We have seen copies of official correspondence fully confirming the account given above, and it seems to us that the stamps were used quite legitimately for collecting a Late Letter Fee, levied by the British Railway Administration, in much the same way as that fee is collected on letters posted in a special box at railway stations in this country. Had Indian stamps, overprinted "C. E. F.", been surcharged and used in this way (which, we believe, would have been permitted by the British Military Post Office) no question could ever have been raised as to their *status*, but the service being an international one, it is evident that the use of the stamps of any one of the allied nations would have aroused jealousies, hence the use of the lowest value obtainable of the Chinese stamps, which were purchased at face value for the purpose]



## Philatelic Limericks.

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE.

There was a Collector by Fate  
 Endowed with the wealth of Estate;  
     Of Triangulars rare  
     He had more than his share,  
 And he revelled in rarities great.

There was an old Stampist of 'chester,  
 We carp'd, and we cursed, and we blest her;  
     She plastered her pages  
     With rarest of gauges,  
 That wily old Stampist of 'chester.

There was a rare Castle at Brighton,  
 As rare as you ever clapped sight on;  
     He crowded his pages  
     With gems in all stages,  
 And thousands full thirty slipped right on.

Said P. that B. C. of ten cent  
 Was to shady character bent,  
     From *our* List 'twas excluded  
     And value denuded;  
 But now ! 'tis an ornament !

Our Auctions, they say, are all rot,  
 For prices, they tumble, Great Scott !  
     To the will of a "ring"  
     For the prices they fling !  
 And Collectors are dished by the lot.

London, Eng., June 1903.



## The Spelling of Chinese Proper Names.

Knowing that our correspondent Mr. C. A. Howes has given much attention to Asiatic languages we recently asked him the following questions:

Is not each syllable in Chinese a word in itself?

Is it not customary in writing a word compounded of several syllables to separate the syllables by hyphens?

Does not each syllable of a proper name begin with a capital?

His reply was so interesting that we have obtained his permission to publish it and reproduce it herewith.—EDITOR. A. J. P.

BOSTON, June 25, 1903.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

Each syllable in Chinese is a *whole word*, hence Foochow is really two words, Foo meaning Happy and Chow meaning City, so that as we write Forest City, for instance, we perhaps should write Foo Chow. In the early intercourse with China (I mean what might really be termed modern, rather than going back to the abortive Dutch and Portuguese attempts of two or three centuries ago) the English were predominant and hence the peculiarly English form of spelling some of the names. Canton, however, was a corruption at best of the name of the province, Kwang-tung, and as far as I know has always been spelled as one word and not hyphenated, probably because it was regarded as one word in the first place. Peking (often erroneously spelled Pekin) and Nanking (formerly called Nankeen, which is better known as the name of the cotton goods originating there) I think have also always been spelled as one word as they were the first of the Chinese cities, after Canton, to become well known to the western world. But before many of the others became so well known the language had been studied and its characteristics noted, with the result that Chinese names of persons, places and things, when of more than one syllable, began to be separated by hyphens to emphasize the fact of their being compound words, so to speak, save in the cases where common usage had forestalled this, as I have cited above. But you know the tendency, at least in English, to drop the hyphens in compound words, and that is the reason you seldom see, now, any of these names with the hyphen used, though you do in some instances where former usage has not been wholly dropped; but even then I think the initial letter was, as a rule, the only one capitalized, for I can recall only imperfectly, in all my Chinese reading, cases where both parts begin with a capital.

With the French the custom seems to be to retain the hyphen in most of these names, but so far as I have observed the German, they seem to follow the English in dropping it. As for the spelling well—I have already remarked that the English practically opened up China, and so they were among the first to transliterate the Chinese names. They did it in the perfectly natural English fashion of writing Foo for what a German would have written Fu and a Frenchman Fou, and Chow for Tschau or Tchéou. You will at once recognize here an interesting opening for a study in phonetics and comparative orthography. But when scholars got deeply at work on the language and exhaustive lexicons began to appear, the complexity of the

Chinese sounds and the difficulty of transliterating them in the absence of any Chinese alphabet, the characters being simply ideographic and not phonetic, made quite a mess of things, especially as a number of the lexicographers were English speaking, and you know how many different sounds some of the letters have in our language. But Sir Thomas Wade, first at Hong-kong, then successively Secretary of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires and finally British Minister I believe, succeeded in producing the most satisfactory orthography, and his spelling has been practically adopted by all English speaking peoples in China except where custom has retained the older form. Thus you sometimes run across the name "Wade" in connection with the spelling of Chinese names.

If I remember correctly he used the Italian equivalents for the vowels and the English equivalents for the consonants, with a few modified vowels to suit the occasion such as "ê" like "u" in "*bun*," "ü"—the French "u" or German "ue," "ü" as in "*put*," etc., and it is Wade's spelling I have always used in giving you Chinese words except when writing some of the Treaty Port names where I have followed the orthography used in the Imperial Customs reports (and this conforms as a rule with the spelling on the Treaty Port stamps.)

To sum up then, it is not necessary to hyphenate these city names, and if it is done it is not necessary to capitalize each part; the spelling of the names varies somewhat in English, though as a rule the older of the Treaty Ports retain the old fashioned spelling; the different spelling of these names in French and German papers and catalogues is due to the differences in English, French and German phonetics or rather I should say, to the values given to the letters of the alphabet and their combinations by these languages, as the phonetic value of the result in each case is the same—that is, the approximation to the Chinese sound of the character. To illustrate and help you to decide when you run across these names I will now give a "deadly parallel" with the name as given in the Imperial Customs Reports, the "Wade" form, the "French method," and the German—tho' I haven't the names of all according to the latter, I think, so you will find some blanks.

Customs.	Wade:	French.	German.
Tientsin	Tientsin	Tientsin	Tientsin
Chefoo	Chifu	Tché-fou	Tschifu
Shanghai	Shanghai	Shang hai (also Chang hai)	Shanghai
Chinkiang		Tching-kiang	
Nanking		Nanking	Nanking
Wuhu	Wuhu	Wouhou	
Kewkiang	Kiukiang	Kiou-kiang	Kiukiang
Hankow	Hankou	Han-kéou	Hankau
Ichang	Ichang	I-tchang	Itschang
Chungking		*Tchoung-king	
Foochow	Fuchou	Fou-tchéou	Futschau
Amoy		Amoy	Amoy
Canton		Canton	Kanton
Hoihow		Hoi-hao	
Pakhoi		Pak-hoï	
Mengtsz	Méngtzú	Mong tzé	
Kiaschow			Kiautschou

\*I think the "u" should be omitted.

The blanks under "Wade" are because his work is in the "Mandarin" and some of these are dialectic; as "Pakhoi," which in the Mandarin is "Peihai." I must hunt up more of the German. I find most of the catalogue headings agree with the first list, though Kewkiang is spelled as two words (it is on the stamp as in the above list) and Nanking has no "g." Your spelling "Kiauchau" is a sort of nondescript—Kiaochou or Kia *o* chau would be better unless the English form is taken. The ending "chau" seems to be getting common in place of Wade's "chou" and the English "chow"—I don't know just why unless because "made in Germany."

Yours truly,

C. A. HOWES.

On receipt of this letter we wrote Mr. Howes saying that, according to the philatelic magazines, the French, in surcharging the stamps of Indo China for use in the two cities mentioned, spelled the words "Tchong-king" and "Packhoi." To this he replied:

BOSTON, June 29, 1903.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

In regard to "Tchong-king" and "Pak-hoi" I will say the spelling came from a list I found in the "Almanach de Gotha," a German Annual (printed in French) with as high a standing as the Statesman's Year Book. Nevertheless, I feel sure that the first name should be "Tchong king," without "u," as that gives it the best approximation to the English form Chung-king. Choong-ching is the Mandarin pronunciation, from which probably the spelling "Tchong" came. "Pak hoi" was very likely taken from the English form, though the diaeresis was added so the last syllable should not be rhymed with the pronoun "moi," as a Frenchman would of course. If they now write it "Packhoi" they have probably Gallicized it for the occasion, so doubtless this would be the better form to take.

I have obtained a more complete list of German spellings since I wrote last so I think I will give the list over again and amplify it a little, and then you can cull what you choose from it.

English.	Wade.	French	German.
Peking	(Pei ching)	Péking	Peking
Newchwang	Niu chuang	Niou-tchouang	Niutschuang
Tientsin	(T'ien chin)	Tientsin	Tientsin
Chefoo	Chi fu	Tché fou	Tschifu
Kiaochow	(Chiao chou)	Kiao tchéou	Kiautschou
Chungking	(Ch'ung-ch'ing)	Tchong-king	Tschungking
Ichang	I ch'ang	I-tchang	Itschang
Hankow	Han k'ou	Han kéou	Hankau
Kewkiang	(Chiu-chiang)	Kiou-kiang	Kiukiang
Wuhu	Wu hu	Wou-hou	Wuhu
Chinkiang	(Chên-chiang)	Tching-kiang	Tschinkiang
Shanghai	Shang-hai	Shang-hai (or Chang-hai)	Shanghai (or Schanghai)
(or Shanghae)			
Foochow	Fu chou	Fou-tchéou	Futschou
Amoy	(Sha-mén)	Amoy	Amoy
Canton	(Kuang chou)	Canton	Kanton
Hoihow		Hoi-hao	Hoihau
Kiungchow	(Ch'üng-chou)	Kioung tchéou	Kiungtschou

Pakhoi  
Mengtsz(Pei-hai)  
Méng tzûPackoï  
Mong tzéPackhoi  
Mentszu

Under Shanghai, the English spelling in parenthesis is the old form (see early postmarks); the French and German forms in parenthesis are used, as they are the natural orthography for those countries, but the most common in each case takes the English form. In the column marked "Wade" is the spelling according to his system in the Mandarin (court) dialect. Where this differs quite a little from the ordinary English pronunciation it is enclosed in parenthesis. The "ch" in this case is sounded almost like "j" and the use of the apostrophe denotes an accentuated sound of the preceding "t" or "ch" (compare the "aspirate" or "rough breathing" in Greek).

Very truly,

C. A. HOWES.



## Philatelic Exhibition at Mülhausen (Alsace.)

### LIST OF AWARDS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBITS.

By F. E. WILSON.

(Continued from page 194.)

#### (f) Collections of Foreign Countries.

H. J. Crocker—Gold medal and diploma of honor.  
Hawaii.

American philately, as represented by Mr. Crocker, is to be congratulated on having shown by far the finest example of a specialised collection in the whole Exhibition. The finest feature of the collection is its unrivalled set of reconstructed plates of the "Numeral" issue which are so abundant as to almost bewilder anyone not intimately acquainted with these stamps. The rare first issue is very strong, consisting of 5c die I used, ditto die II superb used on entire envelope with pair of United States 3c 1851-56. Also another specimen of each die, both on entires and very fine. 13c die I unused (repaired), ditto used with red ink postmark. 13c die II used and also a copy obliterated "PAID" in blue. 13c H. I. and U. S. Postage, dies I and II used together on piece of original. 1853 thick paper: 5c blue, one unused and four used, also a proof in black; 13c dark red, five singles and a pair unused also four used copies showing both the first "bar" postmark as well as the latest dated one. The 5c was shown used on original envelope with a blue postmark and also in the same condition and superb, used with pair 1c blue and 10c green United States 1851-56 issue. The manuscript provisional 5 on 13c unused and used. 1853, medium toned paper: six 5c, four singles and three pairs 13c, and uncut sheets of twenty each 5c in bright and dark shades, all unused. 1853, medium toned paper and overprinted "SPECIMEN" in tall thin letters: 5c blue, two singles and two uncut sheets of twenty. Uncut sheet of twenty 13c red and a block of twelve 13c in three rows of four, the left half of the block showing "SPECIMEN" badly misplaced and the right half with the surcharge normal. 1853, medium toned paper and overprinted "SPECIMEN" in thicker letters: two singles and sheet of twenty 13c. 1853, thin white wove paper: five 5c and strip of four ditto in a pale shade unused, also two used specimens. 1853, thin bluish wove paper; five singles and pair of 5c unused also five used specimens of this stamp one with the rare obliteration A98 (British Naval Station P. O.) The reprints of 1869 with and without overprint "REPRINT", 5c in singles and large blocks, two singles and block of four 13c without the overprint and a single 13c with overprint. 1862, lithographed, horizontally laid paper: 2c pale rose, five unused singles, two used singles with red and black postmarks, three singles used on pieces of originals. The same stamp on vertically laid paper was represented by two unused singles in a pale shade, three unused singles and a block of six in deep rose and four used, two being on originals. 1869, engraved: two unused singles and sheet of fifteen (3x5) 2c red, also a single copy and strip of three overprinted "CANCELLED". 1885, official imitations: singles and block of six overprinted "SPECIMEN" in blue also two singles and

NOTE—The numbers given are from the 62nd edition of the Standard Catalogue.

a block of six without any overprint unused, and a single copy postmarked. 1887, Reprints from retouched plate of 1869 both with and without overprint "SPECIMEN" also a pair postmarked

1859-65, 1c blue on bluish white (No. 10) reconstructed plate of ten (six unused and four used).

- " 2c black on greyish white (No. 11) the ten types all used on originals.
- " 2c blue on bluish white (No. 13) the ten types, all used but one.
- " 2c black on greenish blue (No. 14) partly reconstructed plate, short Nos. 3, 5 and 7.
- " 1c black on greyish (No. 15) uncut plate of ten types and a full reconstructed plate.
- " 2c black on greyish (No. 16) partly reconstructed plate and some duplicates, all superb used on originals or portions of same.
- " 2c black on greyish (No. 16, plate IIA) printed on both sides, used on original and superb; do. do with embossed papermakers imprint, on original; two specimens with very worn inner frame lines and one with misplaced figure "2" at top of rectangle (No. 16a)
- " 2c dark blue on bluish (No. 17), eight out of the ten types, three being unused
- " 2c black on bluish grey (No. 18, plate IIA) the ten types, all used but one, also a second plate short only No. 6, and thirteen superb additional specimens used on originals.
- " 2c black on bluish grey (No. 18 plate III) two reconstructed plates of ten (used with two exceptions) and nine extra ones, used on originals.
- " 1c black (No. 19) unused reconstructed plate of ten and some extra specimens including two of the variety with raised "1" in "INTER" (No. 19a).
- " 2c black (No. 20) the ten types unused and thirteen used specimens.
- " 5c blue on bluish (No. 21, "Hawaiian Postage"), unused reconstructed plate of ten also a horizontal strip of four showing a new setting. Used reconstructed plate of ten types.
- " 5c blue on bluish (No. 22, "Interisland"). Two uncut sheets of ten unused also a similar sheet of ten showing half the stamps printed reversed. Six out of the ten types were also shown used

1859-65, 1c black (No. 23, laid paper) unused reconstructed sheet of ten types also a single unused copy of the variety inscribed at right "HA" only (No. 23a). Two uncut sheets of the ten types, one being on toned paper. One single specimen only used.

- " 2c black (No. 24, laid paper) uncut sheet of fifteen (plate VII), uncut and reconstructed sheets of ten (plate VIII) also an unused single with "s" of "POSTAGE" omitted (No. 24b).
- " 1c dark blue (No. 25) reconstructed sheet of ten types, all unused but one, also an extra block of four unused.

1871-74 sheet of fifty 18c rose with full margins and imprint of National Bank Note Company, also a similar sheet retouched by American Bank Note Company and impressed with their monogram over the imprint of the former company. 1871-74: 6c yellow green, imperforate, unused, also the 2c dull violet, 1889-91, in the same condition 1882: strip of three 5c ultramarine, imperforate horizontally (No. 39b). 1882: unused block of four 10c black and blocks of four and six of the 15c 1883-86: two blocks of four 12c lilac, also similar blocks of four each of the 25, 50c and 1d. The Provisional

Government issue of 1893 was shown in an equally lavish manner and included many errors and out-of-the-way varieties.

Mr. H. J. Crocker exhibited also his very fine collection of Japanese stamps but unfortunately only a small portion was shown in the frames. With but a few exceptions all the stamps are unused. 1871, imperforate: 48m brown plate I, sheet of forty (5x8) the 35th stamp being error with  $\equiv\equiv$  in the Greek border at top. 48m brown, plate II, blocks of 37, 36 and 25 with error flawed plate 100m blue, blocks of 25 and 9 200m vermilion blocks of four and eight. 500m yellow green, four singles and block of 25. 1871, imperforate, *wove paper*: four 48m two 100m, three 200m, two 500m blue green and one 500m yellow green. 1872, perf: 5s blue green, laid paper, sheet of forty (5x8), single specimen only 5s yellow green. 1872, perf. *wove paper*: three  $\frac{1}{2}$ s, one 1s, two 2s, one each 5s blue green and 5s yellow green. 1872, laid paper: sheet of forty (5x8)  $\frac{1}{2}$ s brown, 23rd stamp on the sheet being the error (No. 22a). 1872, medium laid paper: 1s blue, compound perf. 9x11 and also 11x12; ditto on thick paper, compound perf. 12x13. 1872 73, laid paper: single and pair 10s pale yellow green. 1872 73, thick wove paper:  $\frac{1}{2}$ s brown, sheet of forty containing the error and a used single specimen of the error; 10s blue green (two), 4s rose (four) and 30s grey. Uncut sheet of forty 4s rose on laid (No. 26).

1874, with syllabic; sheet of forty  $\frac{1}{2}$ s brown, plate I.

" " " two sheets of forty each 1s blue, plate 2 in pale and deep shades.

" " " 1s blue, p'ates 1 to 12 unused.  
 " " " 2s yellow (No. 34) plates 1 to 5, 6 (damaged), 7, 8, 9, (unused), 10 (used), 11 unused and uncut sheet of forty, plate 12 (used), 13 (unused), 14 (used), 15 to 20 (unused.) 21 (used) 22 and 23 (unused). 1874: 10s green, the three plates; 2cs violet, the two plates; 3cs grey (three), 4s rose, 6s violet brown (plate numbers complete). 1874, native laid paper: 6s violet brown, plates 1 and 2 unused, 3 (specimen), 4 unused, 5 and 6 used, 7 unused, 8 used, 9 (specimen), 10 used, 11 and 12 unused, forming in all a fine and very rare set which it is extremely difficult to make up. 1874, laid: 20s red violet, plates 2 and 3.

1875,  $\frac{1}{2}$ s grey, plates 2, 3 and 4.

" 1s brown, plates 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 unused, 7 and 8 used.

" 4s green, plates 1, 2 and 3.

" 6s orange (No. 43), plates 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17.

" 6s orange (No. 44), plates 19 to 22.

" 10s ultramarine, plates 4 and 5.

" 15s lilac, plates 1, 2 and 3.

" 20s rose, plate 8 (four).

" 30s red violet, plates 2, 3 and 4.

" 45s lake, plates 1, 2 and 3.

Captain Gelber—*Silver medal and diploma.*

For a collection of United States stamps unused and used in two albums and not shown in detail. From the two open pages the collection is evidently very well arranged.

G. Brückner—*Bronze medal and diploma.*

For a very neatly mounted small collection of United States stamps shown in an album.

Mrs. E. Field—*Silver medal and diploma.*

For collections of Gibraltar, complete unused with all the errors;

Gambia complete unused with a few shades ; Gold Coast complete unused ; Cape of Good Hope triangulars a small lot including unused pairs each 1sh dark green and emerald green ; Woodblocks 4d deep blue unused and used also both the errors used ; 1853-54 6d gray rouletted (No. 5b) used on piece.

*(g) Special collections of European countries.*

**D. Schneider—Bronze medal and diploma.**

For a choice little collection of Romagna. Unused set of originals in single copies also sets of the Brussels reprints of 1892 and of the Hamburg ones of 1897. A number of proofs were shown as well as a set of Oneglia's forgeries postmarked and a set of Champion's imitations unused. All the genuinely used ones were shown on entire originals, among them being two fine specimens of the rare 6 baj. yellow green  $\frac{1}{2}$  baj. straw and diagonal half of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  baj. used as  $\frac{3}{4}$  baj. Half of 2 baj. lemon used as 1 baj. 4 baj fawn and 20 baj. grey blue used together, all in very fine condition.

**C. Günther—Gold medal and diploma.**

For a specialized collection of Saxony contained in four albums. From the four visible pages this exhibit contains some fine things such as : 3pf. red unused ; 1851,  $\frac{1}{2}$  n. g. pale blue error, 2 n. g. dark blue and the other values of this beautiful set unused. The remaining three albums are apparently destined to contain sets of the 1851, 1855 and 1863 issues with numbered and town postmarks but at present there are many vacant spaces. The whole collection is very well arranged.

**F. T. Günther—Gold medal and diploma.**

For six albums containing special collection of Greek stamps unused and used, beautifully mounted and including a nice number of specimens on the entire originals such as : Lombardy Venice, 1863, perf.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , 5sld. rose used with pair 10l orange on blue, 1863-71, the latter as unpaid letter stamps. 1889 82 : 20l carmine imperf. used and apparently an aniline print. It was unfortunate that this collection, which gained a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, was not shown in detail.

**H. Appel—Bronze medal and diploma.**

For collections of Luxemburg and Roumania (without Moldavia). The Luxemburg consisted principally of unused single copies with a few good shades and some of the varieties of perforation. 1852, 15 g. red to rose five unused singles including a choice wine red shade. The "Official" and "S. P's" were also shown unused and all issues were well represented used. Roumania from 1862 onwards, five to six unused singles of most kinds in good shades. 1866, 20p rose on thick paper (three specimens, including both types). Many of the scarcer varieties of perforation of the later issues were missing.

**E. J. Mertzanoff—Gold medal and diploma of honor.**

*Greece (unused and used).*

This was one of the leading exhibits, the stamps being beautifully arranged on grey cards, every stamp mounted in addition on a cream square of cardboard and framed in black. Only a comparatively small portion of this very large collection, (one may almost say accumulation) was shown in the frames. The collection is, on the whole, not so much elaborated as is

possible with this somewhat intricate country although I fear Mr. Mertzanoff has been guilty of a little bloating, more particularly in the matter of used copies. A page of essays and proofs of the first type in various colors, some being doubly struck and printed on both sides, served as an introduction. 1861, Paris Prints: 1l dark brown: thirteen singles pair and strip of three unused; eighteen singles, three pairs, strip of four and two strips of five used. 2l bistre yellowish (1st shade); strip of five, block of four and two blocks of six unused. 2l brown buff: four singles, block and strip of four also three singles on thin paper, all unused and an uncut sheet of 150 (15x10). 5l green: four singles and pair (not all fine). The used include seven pairs, two strips of three and one of four. 10l orange (with large figure): eight singles, three pairs and two blocks of four unused; fifteen singles and four pairs used, ranging from very pale to dark shades. 20l blue: eight singles and two on thin paper unused and a large lot of used. 40l violet on blue; four singles, two pairs, strips of four and five, blocks of four and six unused; fourteen used singles. 80l rose: two singles, two pairs, two blocks of four (one on toned) strip of six and two strips of ten unused; twenty singles and three pairs used. 1861-62, 1st Athens Prints: 1l chocolate: a number of singles in good shades unused also pairs and two blocks of four. 5l green (No. 10): six unused singles and a block and strip of four, also many used specimens including two blocks of four and a single with double strucks "5" on back. 10l orange on greenish (No. 11): used only, in singles pairs and blocks. 40l red violet (No. 13): three unused 80l carmine (with orange figure on back): seven unused singles and a fine lot of used in shades. 1863-71, later Athens print: A fine lot of the various printings and shades of the 1l unused including thirteen singles and a block of four from the cleaned plate (No. 15c). 5l green (No. 17): a page of unused including three blocks of four. 20l blue: a nice lot of used with errors of figures on back. 20l blue on greenish: three unused. 20l deep blue: five used without figures at back. 40l red violet: twenty singles in shades and two blocks of four unused. 40l lilac brown on grey lilac: seven singles and a pair unused. 40l salmon on greenish (No. 24): six unused. 80l carmine to rose: a whole page unused in choice shades, also pairs, strips and blocks of nine. 80l rose, cleaned plate (No. 25b): including blocks of four, nine and twelve. 1875, Paris prints: 30l brown: eight unused, twelve used; 60l green unused blocks of 16, 20 and 80. 1877-80, Athens prints: 60l green: nine singles, pair and block of eight unused; twenty used singles and a strip of three, also a very curious impression showing the tablet of value missing. Four pages of Greek stamps used on entire originals added considerably to the interest of this exhibit. They included a 20l, Paris print, posted the second day of use, Oct. 22nd, 1861. Strip of seven and pair 2l Paris print, on one letter. Two strips of five, strip of four and single 1l plus 20l plus 40l on one cover. A fine set of Ionian Isles on originals was also shown.

P. R. Kleeberg—*Bronze medal and diploma.*

For a small special collection of unused Iceland. Nearly all kinds from 1873 onwards were shown in nice shades and in blocks of four as well as a good many of the imperforate varieties and proofs. The best feature of the exhibit were the 1897 provisionals which included "prir" over "3" on 5 aur green, both types of surcharge (Nos. 23 and 24) *inverted*, also a block of four with *inverted* surcharge showing the two types "*se tenant*" the two upper stamps being No. 23 and the two lower ones No. 24. An entire sheet of 100 (10x10) "prir" on 5 aur green showing the different types "*se tenant*" the first six rows being all No. 22 and the last four rows No. 21, and an exactly

similar sheet of "prir" over "3" on 5 aur green, the six upper rows being No. 24 and the four lower ones No. 23. All values of the recent provisionals of 1902 except 100 aur and including both kinds of 3 aur (Nos. 25 and 32) but all the rare errors were missing. 20 aur blue King, error "PJONUSTA" instead of "FRIMERKI", in a block of four (three normal).

(h) *General Collections.*

**Mrs. Herxheimer—Gold medal and diploma.**

For a very fine collection of unused stamps of the world from 1890 onwards. The stamps are beautifully mounted and nearly every rarity of the period is included, such as: Argentine 20 pesos green, 1891. Congo 1cc, 1895, with inverted centre. Trinidad, 1896, 10sh green and ultramarine, and full set of seven "O. S." Selangor, 1895-99, 1 to 25 dollars. British Central Africa, 1891, £1, £2, £5 and £10; 1895, £1, £10 (used), £25 ("specimen"). British East Africa, 1891, ½a on 2a (used); 1891-94, ½a on 2a (No. 31) and 1a on 4a (No. 33) both used; full set of the 1895 issue Imperial Administration. Zululand £5. Germany, 1889, 3, 25 and 50pf imperforate. Mafeking, a fine lot both unused and used. The whole collection forming a very fine and creditable exhibit on the part of the only lady exhibitor.

*II. Philatelic Literature and accessories.*

(a) *Permanent Albums.*

**P. Kohl—Silver medal and diploma.**

**G. Hamilton Smith & Co.—Bronze medal and diploma.**

**R. Friedl—Bronze medal and diploma.**

**D. Field—Bronze medal and diploma.**

(b) *Various albums, catalogues, etc.*

**C. F. Lucke—Gold medal and diploma.**

**H. Krötzsch—Silver medal and diploma.**

**C. Gutmann—Silver medal and diploma.**

**Pfaff Bros.—Bronze medal and diploma.**

**A. E. Glasewald—Bronze medal and diploma.**

**Gelli & Tani—Bronze medal and diploma.**

**Ratisbon Philatelic Society—Diploma.**

**NOTE**—In judging the philatelic literature Messrs. Kohl & Krötzsch (being exhibitors) retired from the Jury and their places were taken by Messrs. E. Stock and A. Becker.

*III. Works of Arts and Curiosities.*

**J. B. Rapp—Diploma.**

**B. Mayerhofer—Diploma.**

**F. Menke—Diploma.**

*IV. Collections of Forgeries.*

**P. Kosack—Diploma.**

## The American Collectors Company.

**CAPITAL STOCK:** { Preferred, \$300,000  
 { Common, \$150,000

**Sole owners of the Capital Stock of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.,  
 and the New England Stamp Company.**

**TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:**

The fiscal year of this Company begins July 1. The year just drawing to a close has been a remarkably prosperous one for our subsidiary companies. Their business has grown throughout the year and their net cash receipts, beyond the six per cent required to pay the preferred stock dividends, constitute a surplus exceeding ten per cent. on our common stock outstanding, providing that a proposition now before the Board of Directors is accepted and completed.

Mr. Henry Calman holds an interest in this Company represented by \$72,000 in Preferred and \$14,400 in Common capital stock. An option has been secured from him on all of this stock wherein he agrees to sell it to the Company for a net amount of \$54,000. This is the amount that he would have received had his interest been paid for entirely in cash at the time of the formation of the syndicate two years ago.

There are now in the Treasury of the Company \$23,059 of the common stock and \$3,600 of the preferred and since our total common stock is \$150,000 and preferred \$300,000, it will be seen that the purchase of this block of \$14,400 common stock and \$72,000 of preferred stock will place in the Treasury one-fourth of our total stock issue. This will be a fine thing for the preferred stockholders in that it increases largely the security of their investment, and for the common stockholders in that it reduces the total common stock outstanding to \$112,541 on which a comparatively small amount will be required to pay good dividends. Also all preferred and common stock bought in for the Company is really the property of and for the advantage of the common stock since the preferred stock cannot receive dividends in excess of six per cent. per annum.

Your Directors therefore believe that the wisest policy will be not to declare a dividend on the common stock at this time but to use part of the present and prospective net earnings to secure this large block of stock now offered. The plan proposed is as follows:

Notes of the Company to a total face value of \$60,000 will be issued, bearing coupons entitling the holder to five per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually. \$6,000 worth of these notes will be paid annually for the next ten years. The Company will deposit the \$72,000 of preferred stock received from Mr. Calman and also \$3,000 of preferred stock now in the Treasury with the Lincoln Trust Company of Madison Square, New York, to be held by it until all the notes are paid, as security for their payment both principal and interest. Thus the security will be continually increasing as the notes are paid off year by year.

These notes will be in denominations of one hundred dollars (\$100) and will be sold at ninety dollars (\$90) each. The purchaser of one thousand dollars face of these notes will receive for nine hundred dollars (\$900) ten notes, one of which matures in each of the ten years of the period. He receives, when the notes mature, one hundred dollars and interest over and above what he paid.

**The net interest received by the holder of these notes is as follows:**

**The note paid at the end of 1 year yields 16 2-3 per cent; 2 years 11; 3 years 8 7-8; 4 years 8; 5 years 7 3-8; 6 years 7 1-8; 7 years 6 7-8; 8 years 6 5-8; 9 years 6 1-2; 10 years 6 3-8. The average annual interest is thus 8 2-3 per cent.**

Subscriptions will be received for less amounts than one thousand dollars, but such subscriptions will be combined with others to make a total of one thousand

dollars and the ten notes will then be distributed by lot. Subscriptions may be made payable at the net amount of ninety dollars for each one hundred dollar note on or before July 10th. Subscriptions payable at any later date will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from July 1, 1903, which will be the date of the notes. The right to reject or reduce subscriptions is reserved.

All subscriptions should be accompanied by a payment of at least ten dollars on each note.

The accompanying schedule shows how the Company by a continually decreasing annual payment can retire all of these notes in ten years.

Year.	Principal of the Notes.	Interest at 5 per cent. Payable Semi-Annually.	Preferred St ck Dividends on \$75,000.	Payment to Retiring Fund made by the Company.	Total of Retiring Fund and Dividend.	Deduct Interest Leaves Notes Retired	Serial Nos. of Retired Notes.
1	\$60,000	\$3,000	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$9,000	\$6,000	1-60
2	54,000	2,700	4,500	4,200	8,700	6,000	61-120
3	48,000	2,400	4,500	3,900	8,400	6,000	121-180
4	42,000	2,100	4,500	3,600	8,100	6,000	181-240
5	36,000	1,800	4,500	3,300	7,800	6,000	241-300
6	30,000	1,500	4,500	3,000	7,500	6,000	301-360
7	24,000	1,200	4,500	2,700	7,200	6,000	361-420
8	18,000	900	4,500	2,400	6,900	6,000	421-480
9	12,000	600	4,500	2,100	6,600	6,000	481-540
10	6,000	300	4,500	1,800	6,300	6,000	541-600
				31,500			

The amount actually paid out for the purchase of \$72,000 of preferred and \$14,400 of common stock a total of \$86,400 is thus only \$31,500, making the transaction an excellent one for the company.

The success of the above plan is already assured by the subscriptions of our largest shareholders, but in order that all who so desire may participate, the opportunity is offered in this circular to do so on precisely the same terms as those given to others.

The Directors will be glad to receive your subscription at once, subject to the ratification of the plan by the stockholders.

#### AMERICAN COLLECTORS COMPANY,

G. C. CAPEN, *President*

The above plan was ratified by the stockholders of the Company at the special meeting held July 9, 1903.

The Directors of the Company are united in the belief that no wiser thing can be done at present than to purchase this stock.

The liabilities of the Company are reduced \$86,400 by a total payment of only \$31,500 extending over a period of ten years. It will be noticed that the amount of the average annual payment to the retiring fund (\$3,150) is one per cent. of our preferred capital stock.

It is frequently difficult to realize the plans made at the beginning for the financial progress of a Company, but one of the earliest proposed plans was the establishment of a sinking fund for the retirement of the preferred stock amounting to at least one per cent per annum. Last year we bought \$3,600 worth par value of preferred stock. The continuation of a like annual purchase in a most advantageous manner is assured by the adoption of this plan.

The arrangement whereby the payments are largest at first and decrease year by year was made in order to have an equal number of notes coming due each year, and also your Directors think it wise to arrange the plan so that the amount the Company is obliged to pay decreases year by year.

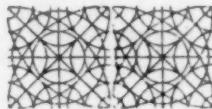
The attention of common stockholders in particular is called to the value of this plan to them.

The retirement of 14,400 shares of stock makes so many less shares between which to divide net earnings.

The preferred stock dividends on the \$75,000 deposited with the Trust Company after ten years expire will be available for the common stock, and also this preferred stock will be in reality the property of the common stock for it will constitute a surplus and this, since it is in excess of the six per cent. paid on the preferred stock, belongs entirely to the common stock.

The opportunity still remains to subscribe to these notes. The investment is excellent for one wishing to take nine hundred dollars worth of the notes, but for those who subscribe for even a single note, at ninety dollars, the investment is very attractive. One cannot get less than six per cent. on his money and he may have a note allotted to him that will yield far more, even as much as 16 2-3 per cent in the case of the one year note.

Subscriptions for notes should be addressed to Joseph S. Rich, 18 East 23d St., New York.





ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Monthly Journal* says that the report of a surcharge on the Port Rosario commemorative stamp is a fiction, the result of an idle rumor from Buenos Aires.



AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—We quote from the *Australian Journal of Philately*: "There is much agitation over an announcement which was made in the Federal Parliament last week to the effect that the Postmaster-General has in contemplation the issue of a uniform set of postage stamps but they will bear a distinguishing mark for each State, and this will continue to the end of the book keeping period three years hence. The design has already been submitted to the Postmaster-General by an Australian artist, said to be Mr D Souter, of this city (Sydney). Mr Drake says that finer drawings might be had by going abroad, but prefers to have the stamp designed engraved and printed in Australia, so that it might be in every sense Australian. The particulars of the design have not yet been made public, but it is understood that it will be emblematic of the Commonwealth, and that only one design will be issued for all the values. Rumour says that it is the figure of a female and will be something of the nature of 'Australia facing the dawn.' Beneath the symbol the name of the State in which the stamp will have currency and its value will be printed. The new stamps will not be interchangeable between the States, and therefore the Constitution will be observed. Those now in use will not be withdrawn, but no more will be printed and as they are exhausted Federal stamps will be sold instead."



AUSTRIA.—Mr. J. C. Morganthau has shown us the 10 kreuzers ultramarine of the 1890 issue without numerals in the corners. It is on granite paper, perforated 10½.



COREA.—Commenting on some sheets of the recent surcharges, Mr. C. A. Howes writes us as follows:

—

"You will note that the surcharge is printed on the whole sheet (100 stamps) at once, but that almost every one differs from its neighbor—a good chance for plating. It is doubtless made in the usual Chinese manner, all characters being written on a piece of thin paper, which is then pasted, face down, on a wooden block. The paper is subsequently rubbed off, leaving the ink impression reversed on the wood, when, by means of the graver, all is cut away from the surface save the characters desired. That the two sheets of the 2ch and 3ch were printed

from the same block in each case is evident on inspection, but for the 1ch two different blocks were used. Again, all three surcharges are different and in every case *larger* than those previously seen, and of which you sent me copies, so that there must have been at least three blocks of the 1ch and two each for the 2ch and 3ch."

The differences to which Mr. Howes calls attention are very noticeable. The whole surcharge is larger and the straight bars at the top are about 2 mm. longer in the sheets now before us than in the first of these stamps which we saw.



**GREECE.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the 2 lepta green and 25 lepta ultramarine of the current issue, on thin paper, in imperforate blocks.



**GIBRALTAR.**—We illustrate the types of the new issue.



**MADAGASCAR (FRENCH).**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us some further varieties of the surcharged issue of last year. These are: the 2 centimes surcharged "0,01", without the comma between the two ciphers; this occurs in the surcharge with the wide and also the narrow ciphers. The same varieties are also to be found in the surcharge "0,10" on 50 centimes and in the surcharge "0,15" on 1 franc; the latter, however, is only shown us with the narrow ciphers.



**NEW CALEDONIA.**—*La Cote Reelle* for June has an article upon these islands, describing them their population, products, etc., and illustrating the new issue of stamps. For the stamps from 1 to 15 centimes the principal feature of the design is the cagou a bird so named from its cry and resembling a chicken with a topknot and very long legs. The values 30 to 75 centimes have a view of a village with natives in some sort of a canoe. The 1, 2 and 5 francs have a view of the city of Noumea.

There is also a series of Postage Due stamps, having a picture of a native apparently fishing with a spear.

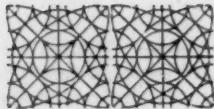


**NEW ZEALAND**—*Ewens Weekly Stamp News* reports that a sheet of the current six pence, with the watermark single-lined star and N. Z., has been found without the vertical perforation.

**NIUE.**—We show the 1 shilling stamp with the correct surcharge.



**SOMALI COAST.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us another oddity in the new issue for this French colony. This consists of a block of four of the 2 francs yellow green and carmine, one stamp of which lacks the names of the designer and engraver at the bottom.





**ABYSSINIA.**—The *Monthly Circular* says that the stamps of this country are now surcharged with the word "ETHIOPIA" in Amharic characters.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

Surcharged "ETHIOPIA" in Amharic.

½g green  
 ½g salmon  
 1g blue  
 2g dark brown  
 5g lilac brown  
 8g violet  
 16g black

**AITUTAKI.**—The promised issue for this island has appeared. The stamps are made by surcharging the current stamps of New Zealand with the word "AITUTAKI" and new value. We shall illustrate them next month.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked single-lined N.Z. and Star.

Perforated 14.  
 Red surcharge.  
 ½p green  
 Blue surcharge.  
 1p carmine  
 Perforated 11.  
 Red surcharge.  
 2½p blue  
 Blue surcharge.  
 3p yellow brown  
 6p carmine  
 1sh scarlet

**ANTIGUA.**—Just as we go to press we are in receipt of a new series of

stamps for this island. The stamps are of large size, 25½x30mm, and printed in two colors. The values below 5 shillings are of one design and the 5 shillings of another. In the center of the lower values is a circular design, having in the lower part a small picture, which is not very distinctly engraved, but apparently represents a fortification on a hill top. Above this picture is the English coat of arms with supporters and motto. Around the outer edge of the circle is the inscription "EDWARDUS VII D. G. BRITT.—OMN: REX F. D. IND. IMP.—SIGIL. INSS. ANTIGUAE ET BARDUDAE." The frame has the word "ANTIGUA" at top, value at bottom, "POSTAGE" at left and "REVENUE" at right.

The 5sh stamp has a portrait of King Edward in the center with a crown above, and surrounded by a shield-shaped device and palm leaves. At left and right of the crown are the words "POSTAGE" "REVENUE" on scrolls. At the extreme top is the word "ANTIGUA" and in each upper corner "5s" on a small shield. The value appears at the bottom in two lines.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

½p blue green and black  
 1p carmine and black  
 2p orange brown and violet  
 2½p ultramarine and black  
 3p ochre and gray green  
 6p black and red violet  
 1sh violet and ultramarine  
 2sh purple and gray green  
 2sh 6p red violet and black  
 5sh purple and gray green

**AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH**

—The *Australian Philatelist* announces two new Postage Due stamps of the type with the break at the bottom filled in.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.  
Perforated.

4p emerald green (type II)  
5sh " " (type II)

4sh violet and lilac  
10sh black and gray green  
£1 carmine and gray  
£10 blue and gray

—  
**CANADA.**—The new stamps with portrait of King Edward have appeared.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 12.  
1c gray green  
2c carmine  
5c blue on blue  
7c olive bistre  
10c brown lilac

**BERMUDA.**—We have seen the six pence violet first issued in 1865, with the perforation  $14 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ . This appears to be a companion stamp to the three pence and one shilling of the same perforation, which were made about 1873. It seems probable that the six pence was made about the same time but has only just been issued, owing to the fact that this value is in very little demand.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. C.  
Perforated  $14 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ .  
6p violet

**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.**—Several of our contemporaries announce a set of King's Head stamps for this protectorate. The pence values are of the usual British Colonial size, but the shilling values are said to be very large. *Ewen's Weekly* says that they are all somewhat similar to the one penny of Great Britain in design, but the words ONE PENNY are replaced by BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE and POSTAGE & REVENUE by the value. We infer that only "Specimen" sets have been seen so far.

*Adhesive stamps*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
1p carmine and gray  
2p violet and lilac  
4p black and gray green  
6p buff and gray  
2sh green and gray green

—  
**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—*Der Philatelist* reports the appearance of the three pence with head of King Edward.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Watermarked Anchor.  
Perforated 14.  
3p red

—  
**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—Mr. C. H. Meekel and other friends have shown us still more stamps from this country. The latest device for creating new issues seems to be to secure a variety of colors of paper and a liberal supply of different inks and make as many combinations as possible of the two. As all the possibilities have not been exhausted, we may expect to see more of these things before the end is reached.

The stamps for Barranquilla and Bolivar are of types which have already been illustrated or are shown

herewith. A new stamp has been issued for the city of Bogota, which we illustrate. We have also seen a 10 centavos issued in the province of Cauca, of similar design to the 20 centavos, which we chronicled in December. The Boyaca stamps are a lot of poor lithographs, which we shall endeavor to reproduce next month. The 10 and 20 centavos have the coat of arms of the Republic, the 50 centavos has a portrait and the 1 peso a large white numeral on an ornamental background.

**Barranquilla issue.—**

Wove paper  
Imperforate  
2c rose  
2cc " "

**Bogota issue.—**



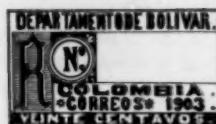
Wove paper.  
Imperforate  
1cc black on pink

**Bolívar.—**



Laid paper.  
Imperforate.  
5cc blue on pink  
5cc blue on bluish  
5cc purple on brown  
5p scarlet on yellow  
Sewing machine perforation.  
10p dark blue on greenish blue  
Wove paper.  
Sewing machine perforation.  
5cc purple

*Registration stamp.*



Laid paper.  
Imperforate  
2cc orange on rose

*Registration Return Receipt stamp.*



Laid paper.  
Imperforate.  
2cc dark blue on yellow

*Too Late stamps.*



Laid paper.  
Imperforate.  
2cc purple on yellow  
2cc purple on lilac

**Boyaca.—**

Thin wove paper.  
Imperforate.  
1cc gray  
2cc red brown  
Perforated 12.  
1cc gray  
2cc red brown  
5cc green  
1p red

**Cauca.—**  
Imperforate.  
Type set.  
1cc black on rose

**CURACAO.**—A new stamp has been issued for this country. It is of the same design as the new issue for Dutch Indies, but with the inscription "KOLONIE CURACAO."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12½.  
12½c blue

**DANISH WEST INDIES.**—Last month we reported that an 8c stamp, of the same design as the 1901 issue, had been sent to the islands but not issued. We have since seen the stamp.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.  
Perforated 12½.  
8c brown

**BLOBAY, ANNOBON AND CÓRISCO.**—In May we announced that a series of stamps for these islands was in preparation. They have been put in issue and Mr. Wm. Thorne has kindly shown them to us. They bear the portrait of the King of Spain with the name of the islands, the value and date.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.  
½c carmine  
½c dark violet  
1c black  
2c red orange  
3c dark green  
4c dark blue green  
5c violet  
10c rose lake  
15c buff  
25c dark blue  
50c red brown  
75c black brown  
1p orange  
2p chocolate  
3p olive gray  
4p claret  
5p blue green  
10p gray blue

**FERNANDO PO.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the new issue for this island. It is of similar design to the 1901 issue, but with altered inscriptions and new date. It will be noticed that the 4 and 5 pesetas are printed in the same color, which we presume is an error in the case of one of these stamps.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.  
½c dark violet  
½c black  
1c scarlet  
2c gray green  
3c blue green  
4c violet  
5c rose lake  
10c buff  
15c blue green  
25c red brown  
50c black brown  
75c rose  
1p chocolate  
2p dark olive  
3p claret  
4p deep blue  
5p " "  
10p salmon

**FRANCE.**—The *London Philatelist* says that the 10 centimes of the re-touched Mouchon type has been surcharged "F. M." for use in the army.

*Military stamp.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
Black surcharge.  
10c rose red

**French Offices in the Turkish Empire—Dedeagah.**

The 5 francs stamp with surcharge "20 PIASTRES" has appeared.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated  
Black surcharge.  
20p on 5fr dark blue and buff

**French Offices in China—Pekhol.**

Last month we announced that the Indo China stamps had been surcharged for use in this city. Mr. Thorne has now shown us the full set.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
Black surcharge.  
1c black on lilac blue  
2c brown on buff  
4c claret on lavender  
5c light green  
1cc red  
15c gray  
20c red on green  
25c blue  
30c brown on bistre  
40c red on straw  
50c carmine on rose  
75c deep violet on orange  
1fr bronze green on straw

**French Offices in Zanzibar.**—A 3 annas stamp has been issued for use in these offices. It is of the new type for use in French Offices abroad, with the word ZANZIBAR at bottom and the value surcharged in black. In some of the sheets one stamp has the surcharge "5 ANNAS".

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.  
Black surcharge.  
3a on 30c lilac  
Error: 5a on 30c lilac

**GIBRALTAR.—Morocco Agencies.**  
—A new series has been issued for use in these offices. The design is the same as the new issue of Gibraltar, with values in Spanish currency and surcharged "MOROCCO AGENCIES", as in previous issues.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
Black surcharge.  
5c gray green and blue green  
1cc violet on red  
20c gray green and carmine  
25c violet and black on blue  
50c violet and purple  
1p black and carmine  
2p black and ultramarine

**GUATEMALA.**—Last month we reported a new printing of the type-set Official stamps. Since that time we have received some of these stamps and find that they are apparently lithographed from transfers of a type set design. The stamps are printed in sheets of one hundred on white wove paper, watermarked in double-lined capitals AMERICAN LINEN BOND, covering ten stamps. We also find there are some errors in our description of the colors and so we make a new chronicle.

*Official stamps*

Perforated 12.  
1c green  
2c carmine  
5c ultramarine  
1cc brown lilac  
25c orange

**ICELAND.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us some further varieties of the 1 GILDI surcharge. These include the following:

With inverted surcharge:

*Ordinary stamps.*

3a orange of the new type (large "3")

40a lilac  
100a violet and brown

*Official stamps.*

3a orange

4a gray

With the letter "1" of the surcharge omitted:

*Ordinary stamps.*

4a rose and gray

5a yellow green

16a brown

*Official stamps.*

3a orange

4a gray

10a ultramarine

16a carmine

50a rose lilac

**INDIA.**—*Der Philatelist* announces the appearance of the 3 annas stamp overprinted "On H.M.S."

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

3a brown orange

**Chamba.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 anna, King's Head, overprinted for use in this state.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a light green

1a carmine

**Gwalior.**—Messrs. Bright & Son have shown the *London Philatelist* several copies of the 3 pies carmine Queen's Head stamp, with the "SERVICE" overprint of this state.

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Star.

Black surcharge

3p carmine

**Jhind.**—The *Monthly Journal* has received the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna Queen's Head surcharged for use in this state.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a light green

**Nabha**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us several values of the King's head stamps overprinted for ordinary and official use in this state.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

3p gray

$\frac{1}{2}$ a light green

1a carmine

2a violet

3a orange

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a light green

1a carmine

2a violet

**ITALY.**—*Offices in Albania.*—The *Monthly Journal* says:

"Dr. Diena sends us three stamps of the current issue, surcharged with values in *Paras*, which he tells us were issued to the Consular Post Office at Janina (Albania) in December last, in place of those overprinted with the name and value. No decree was published on the subject of this change, and the stamps have consequently remained unknown."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

10 paras on 5c green

35 " " 25c orange

40 " " 25c blue

**NEW ZEALAND.**—The *Australian Journal of Philately* says that the 5, 9 pence and 2 shillings of the Pictorial series have been issued on paper watermarked single lined N. Z. and

star. We understand that all values of the series, with the exception of the 1½ penny, have now been printed on this paper and will be issued as soon as the old stock is exhausted.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked single-lined N. Z. and star.

Perforated 11.

5p red brown

9p red violet

1sh blue green

**PERSIA.**—*Le Timbrophile Belge* illustrates two new varieties of the type set stamps. The design is the same as that with which we are already familiar, but has the value expressed in tomans, in small letters without any capitals except on the 100t. The values 10, 20, 25 and 50 tomans have the numerals in each upper corner with the word "tomans" between. The highest value of all has the inscription "Cent tomans" without numerals. We have not heard of any used copies of these stamps and the query occurs to us in view of their high face values: Are they not, perhaps, intended for fiscal rather than postal use? We chronicle them for what they are worth.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

Surcharged in blue



10t yellow green and gray

20t blue and gray

25t deep green and gray

50t violet and gray

100t gold and gray

**QUEENSLAND.**—The *Monthly Journal* has seen a copy of the six pence of the 1868-85 issue perforated 13x12.

*Adhesive stamp.*

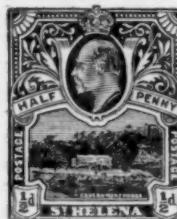
Watermarked truncated star.

Perforated 13x12.

6p dark green

**ST. HELENA.**—A set of new stamps for this colony has appeared. They are of large size and of two designs. In each design there is a picture in the lower part, and a portrait of King Edward surmounted by a crown in the upper part. The pictures are of "Government House" and the "Wharf."

*Adhesive stamps.*



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 15.

I. View of "Government House."

½p gray green and brown

2p olive green and green

1sh buff and brown

II. View of the "Wharf."

1p scarlet

8p brown and black

2sh violet and black

**SENEGAMBIA AND NIGER.**—

We have received a series of stamps of the current French Colonial type, inscribed SENEAMBIE ET NIGER. The name of the colony is printed in red on the 1, 5, 15, 25, 75c and 1fr and in blue on the other values.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 14x13½.

1c black on lilac blue  
 2c brown on buff  
 4c claret on lavender  
 5c light green  
 10c red  
 15c gray  
 20c red on green  
 25c blue  
 30c brown on bistre  
 40c red on straw  
 50c brown on bluish  
 75c dark violet on orange  
 1fr bronze green on straw

**SERVIA.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us four provisional stamps for this country. It appears that at the time of the assassination of King Alexander a new set was in preparation and nearly finished in Paris. On the day after the *coup d'état* these stamps were ordered to be sent to Belgrade by a special messenger. The stamps were of rather a pleasing type, showing a portrait of King Alexander in an oval, facing to the left, surrounded by oak and laurel branches, with value at bottom and numerals in the lower corners, and the name of the country on a scroll across the top. So far as we know, none of these stamps were put into use in their original state, but they have now been surcharged with the national coat of arms displayed on a royal mantle, surmounted by a crown. From a supplement to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* we learn that, in addition to the values which list, there are also stamps of 5, 15 and 50 paras, 1, 3 and 5 dinars, but we have no information regarding the colors. It is announced that a series of stamps with the portrait of the present King has been ordered.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

Blue surcharge.

1 para red lilac and black  
 Black surcharge.  
 10 paras carmine and black  
 20 " orange and black  
 25 " blue and black

**SEYCHELLES.**—We have received the King's Head issue for these islands. The designs are similar to those of the issue with the Queen's head, but with new portrait, having a crown above it.

*Adhesive stamps.*



**Watermarked Crown and C. A.**

Perforated 14.

2c orange brown and green  
 3c green  
 6c carmine  
 12c olive brown and green  
 15c ultramarine  
 18c olive and carmine  
 30c purple and green  
 45c brown and carmine  
 75c yellow and purple  
 1fr 50c black and carmine  
 2r 25c red violet and green

**SIAM.**—Among a lot of used stamps recently purchased by us we have found a few copies of the 24 atts. lilac and blue, surcharged "4 atts." in the same style as the surcharge of 1898 (No 38c in our catalogue). The cancellation marks are so faint that we cannot discover the date at which the stamps were used, so we are unable to determine whether they belong to the 1898 issue or possibly are something quite recent.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked a Flower.

Perforated 14.

Surcharged in black.

4a on 24a lilac and blue

**SPANISH GUINEA.**—A new issue has appeared and Mr. Wm. Thorne has kindly shown us the stamps. The design is similar to that of 1902.

*Adhesive stamps.*

- 3c black
- 3c blue green
- 1c claret
- 2c dark olive
- 3c chocolate
- 4c red orange
- 5c black brown
- 1cc red brown
- 15c dark blue
- 25c buff
- 50c rose lake
- 75c violet
- 1p blue green
- 2p dark green
- 3p scarlet
- 4p deep blue
- 5p dark violet
- 10p rose

**SURINAM.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a new stamp for this country. It is of 5 cents, in the same type as the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent of the 1902 issue.

*Adhesive stamp.*

- Perforated 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 5c red

**VENEZUELA.**—Mr. M. D. Senior has shown us two sets of stamps, the designs of which we illustrate herewith. They appear to be the stamps which we described last month. The stamps are all on original cover and have duly passed the post. We have also received a letter, offering these two sets of stamps and also two other sets, which we infer to be of the design of the smaller stamps, but with the words "ESTADO GUAYANA" replaced by "ESTADO MATORIN" or "DISTRITO

MARINO." For the sake of completeness, we give a new chronicle.

*Adhesive stamps.*

- Perforated 12.
- 5c black on rose
- 10c black on red
- 25c black on blue
- 50c black on yellow
- 1b black on gray



- Inscribed "ESTADO GUAYANA."
- 5c black on gray
- 10c black on red
- 25c black on rose
- 50c black on blue
- 1b black on yellow

- Inscribed "ESTADO MATORIN."
- 5c black on rose
- 10c black on blue
- 25c black on yellow
- 50c black on red
- 1b black on gray

- Inscribed "DISTRITO MARINO."
- 5c black on red
- 10c black on yellow
- 25c black on gray
- 50c black on rose
- 1b black on blue

## The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 95th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, July 13, 1903.

Present: Messrs. Luff, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

In the absence of both the President and Vice President the meeting was called to order at 8.30 p. m., with Mr. Rich in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$155.03 exclusive of reserve fund was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

The following application for membership was received and posted on the bulletin board.

L. N. Herbert, New York City.

Adjourned at 9.45 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

## Staten Island Philatelic Society.

STAPLETON, S. I., N. Y., June 16, 1903.

The meeting was opened at 8.30 p. m., with the following members present: Vice-President Dejonge in the Chair, Messrs. Clotz, Richter, Lienhardt and Angell.

In the absence of the Secretary Mr. Angell acted as such pro tem.

The election of officers for the year 1903-4 resulted as follows, the Secretary casting the vote for all:

President, Oscar Dejonge; Vice-President, Alfred Richter; Treasurer, Henry Clotz; Secretary, Robt. S. Lehman; Librarian, Adolph Leinhardt. Several offices still remain to be filled, election having been postponed till next meeting.

The Treasurer's report was read showing a comfortable cash balance in the Treasury.

The Secretary's report showed the following statistics:

Number of members,	- - - - -	50
Active members,	- - - - -	18
Honorary members,	- - - - -	7
Corresponding members,	- - - - -	25
Number of meetings held during the year,	- - - - -	5

No resignations of membership took place during that period.

The Librarian reports that the Library of the Society has somewhat increased during the past year and requests all members to contribute.

The Exchange Manager reports that 43 exchange books were circulated during the year with sales totalling \$406 00.

Mr. Lienhardt moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Philatelic Society of New York for its kindness in permitting the use of its rooms for meetings in January and March. Carried.

The following resignations were accepted with regret: Mr. G. A. Kunkel, Dresden. Mr. Rudolph Sulzberger, Dresden. Mr. Charles Schoeffel, Paterson. Mr. I. B. Aldred, Port Richmond.

For non payment of dues Mr. J. L. Browne was dropped from the list of members.

Mr. Clotz moved that all the philatelists and collectors of Staten Island be invited to the next meeting to be held on July 21st, by means of a public announcement to be made in the daily and weekly papers of Staten Island.

The motion was carried, and Messrs. Clotz and Lienhardt appointed a Committee to carry out the plan.

Messrs Gelli and Tani of Brussels sent a copy of their catalogue which was accepted with thanks.

Meeting adjourned at 10.15 P. M.

EUGENE ANGELL, *Secretary pro tem.*



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1